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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period  
6 October to 12 October  
1946

ARMY MEDICAL  
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WEEKLY BULLETIN

SECTION I

WELFARE

Public Assistance

The first monthly public assistance report under the newly established uniform reporting procedure was submitted to PH&W Section by the Welfare Ministry. The report, covering activities in Japan for the month of August 1946, showed the following:

Total number of persons not in institutions assisted	2,886,307
Net Cash grants	¥90,882,091
Cost of assistance granted in kind	¥10,754,684
Number of persons assisted in public or private institutions at government expense	66,991

Chief causes of dependency of persons not in institutions were damaged property, children without support, unemployment and health reasons, in the order named.

These figures represent an increase, over previous months, of approximately 24% in the number of persons assisted and an increase of approximately 127% in the amounts expended for public assistance.

The Director of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Welfare Ministry, attributed the increases to the following reasons:

Instructions to the prefectures, from the Welfare Ministry, to liberalize the extent and coverage of public assistance. Meetings with the prefectural governors and welfare chiefs in June and July were called by the Welfare Ministry for this purpose.

The recent disbursement of funds to the prefectures by the National Government for public assistance. Previously the prefectures had

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to advance the necessary funds, usually by borrowing.

Publicity on the new "Daily Life Security Law" which further emphasized the trend towards a more liberal attitude in the granting of public assistance.

It was also believed the use of the new uniform reporting procedure influenced the August figures. The report indicates an encouraging beginning towards liberalization of public assistance in Japan. A Japanese welfare official predicted a still further increase in assistance for the month of September.

The August report, consisting of four tables in both Japanese and English texts and used uniformly throughout Japan, contains further details on public assistance for each prefecture on the following:

Data on the number of families and unattached persons assisted; repayments to the government for assistance granted; number of persons in private and public institutions, by type of institution; number of persons assisted not in institutions, by chief causes of dependency; and the type and cost of assistance granted in kind.

#### Relief Supplies

The Welfare Ministry, reported as of 15 September 1946, 39% of the biscuits and 41% of the canned foods from former Japanese Army and Navy stocks, authorized for distribution by SCAP, have been released in 32 prefectures. Ten thousand tons, about half of the original stock, was the approximate amount authorized for release.

Another report showed that 301,287 kg of concentrated foodstuffs and 14,224 liters of fruit juices, from former Japanese Air Corps stocks, were distributed to 255 public and private welfare institutions in Tokyo-To

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and Kanagawa-Ken. Two of these institutions in Tokyo and two in Yokohama were visited by representatives of PH&W Section and the quantity of foods reported delivered was found to be correct. The above distribution was authorized by SCAP on 13 Jun 46.

Red Cross

A plan for regular semi-weekly conferences with the president and department directors of Japanese Red Cross has been initiated. The purpose of the regular conferences is to provide for planned discussions of subjects in which there is mutual interest. Continuous individual and staff conferences have been held during the week in an effort to evaluate staff services to date and to project staff activities on a planned basis in the future.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

For the week ending 6 September 1946, the Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 2670 hospitals with a bed capacity of 210,978 beds, 115,235 of which are occupied. There were 310,649 out-patients treated.

On 4 October the Council of Medical Examiners met and elected 17 leading physicians to act as medical examiners. This body will compile and conduct the National examinations for Medical Licensure.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative of the Division made an inspection of slaughter houses, milk plants and dairy farms in the Tokyo area for the purpose of ascertain-

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ing the efficiency of inspection methods and sanitation. In most establishments improvements were noted. In those where defects were found to exist corrective measures were recommended.

Reports from the Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported the following new outbreaks of disease during the period 6-12 October 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Fukui	Anthrax	1

SECTION IV

DENTAL AFFAIRS

A committee was appointed by the President of the Japanese Dental Association to study the revision of the Association.

SECTION V

NURSING AFFAIRS

Miss Eleanor Carlson reported for duty as Director, School of Nursing.

A representative attended a conference at the Medical Treatment Board, Welfare Ministry. Subjects discussed were: purpose and organization of the Medical Treatment Board; National Hospitals and Sanatoria organization and administration; organization and administration of the nursing schools attached to these institutions; curricula; nursing personnel policies; possible affiliations for student nurses; and refresher courses for graduate nurses.

A group of Japanese nurses holding administrative positions have formed a study group to discuss problems of administration and supervision in hospitals and schools of nursing, also methods of advancing the nursing profes-

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sion. Subject of the first meeting was "Nursing Organizations." Mr. Zaccone, Legal Consultant of PH&W discussed organization charters, constitutions and by-laws. Representative from this division attended the meeting.

Demonstration College of Nursing--Staff Education Program has been organized for the supervisors and staff nurses. First meeting will be held 14 October. First unit of program: Nursing procedures.

The translation of the Handbook on Tuberculosis for Public Health Nurses by Violet W. Hodgson has just been completed. Copyright privileges were received from National Tuberculosis Association of U.S.A. (Dr. Emerson).

## SECTION VI

### SUPPLY

#### General

Definite information has been received from the Office of the Surgeon General concerning availability of typhus vaccine during the 1946-47 Typhus Season. Due to production difficulties, it will not be possible to supply total estimated import requirement. Although anticipated deliveries will be in excess of the amount provided last year, it will be necessary that field agencies exercise close supervision over the use of typhus vaccine in order to insure that this vaccine is being used to the maximum advantage.

#### Production

Production of DDT Dusters and Spraying Equipment during period 30 September - 5 October:

DDT Dusters	500
Knapsack Sprayer, 3 gallon	852
Semi-automatic sprayer, pump type	130

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The penicillin plant of the Shin Nippon Kogyo Company, located in Odawara City, was inspected on 9 October. The general condition of the factory was considered satisfactory and the plant has been approved for penicillin manufacture and sale. Present production is small due to limited factory space and equipment. A new factory is under construction and additional equipment has been ordered. Sizeable production will be effected upon completion of the new factory on or about 1 December 1946.

Production and sales of X-ray film during September 1946:

Quantity produced:	14,353 square meters
Quantity sold:	14,319 square meters
Stock on hand 30 Sept.:	16,243 square meters

Approximately 20% of the Japanese output of film was utilized for production of X-ray film.

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry reference production of Cholera vaccine indicated a quantity of approximately 3,000,000 cc on hand at the end of September. In view of the near close of the cholera season and the fact that only a small number of cases have occurred during the past three (3) weeks, it is not considered necessary to maintain over 1,000,000 cc as reserve stock during the month of October. Proper officials of the Welfare Ministry were notified accordingly.

An inspection of the Tokyo-To Blood plasma Laboratory was made on 10 October. The Tokyo-To Laboratory is the only producer of blood plasma in Japan. Approximately 300 bottles containing 200 cc of dried blood plasma are being produced monthly. Sales are being made to Tokyo-To hospitals, doctors in Tokyo area, and in emergencies, to other medical facilities throughout Japan. An index card system indicating potential blood donors has been established. All blood donors are between the ages 20 - 25 years.

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Physical examinations are conducted periodically and blood tests are accomplished prior to taking blood. No plans have been made by the Japanese Government to carry out production of blood plasma on a national scale.

## Distribution

A review of Military Government Semi Monthly Occupation Activities Reports indicates that some Military Government Teams are experiencing difficulties in securing vaccines to carry out prescribed immunization programs.

The above matter has been reported to the Welfare Ministry for necessary corrective action. Sufficient vaccines are being produced to meet all requirements in Japan, with the exception of typhus vaccine. Prefectural Health Officials should contact the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, Japanese Welfare Ministry, for their requirements of biologicals.

The Welfare Ministry approved a plan submitted by Tokyo-To to hold a "bazaar" or sale of ¥500,000 worth of returned Japanese Army and Navy Medical Supplies to doctors and hospitals in Tokyo-To. This will be a test sale and will be the basis for similar sales on a national scale.

The bazaar of sale will be held in a large department store in Tokyo. Doctors will be limited to 15 different types of medicaments and 180 different types of surgical instruments.

There will be on sale a selection of 250 various types of medicaments and 150 various types of surgical instruments. Sale will be held from 15 October through 19 October 1946.

Sales to Dentists and Veterinarians are planned for in the near future.

## Narcotics

A Narcotic Investigator, on loan from the Bureau of Narcotics, Treasury

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Department, has completed his survey of production and sales records of former manufacturers of narcotics in Japan. Final reports of the survey have been filed, and the investigator has returned to the United States.

The Chief of the Pharmacy Section, Welfare Ministry, informed the Narcotic Control Officer that YASUMI, Yoshisuke, in conformity with SCAPIN 1231, dated 26 September 1946, was removed from Government Service on 3 October 1946. T. Mizuno has been designated Head of the Narcotic Division, replacing YASUMI.

While on an inspection visit to a large hospital in the Tokyo area, the Narcotic Control Officer was informed by the Chief Pharmacist that use of narcotics in the hospital has dropped 50 percent since the effective date of the new Narcotic Regulations.

## SECTION VII

### PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

#### General

A press conference was held with representatives of Japanese news agencies. The present status of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers and dysentery was discussed and a report made on the incidence of these diseases during 1946, particularly as compared with 1945. It was pointed out that cholera has, by now, been almost completely eradicated, and the total number of cases during the recent out-break was held down to approximately 1200. Over 34,000,000 persons were immunized against cholera during this summer.

It was further pointed out that the expected September peak of incidence of typhoid and paratyphoid fevers did not materialize this year, the September incidence of typhoid fever being less than half of that in the corresponding month of 1945, and that of paratyphoid fever approximately four-fifths that of the corresponding period of 1945. The incidence of dysentery

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followed closely that of the previous year and reached approximately the same peak in August. This year, however, there was a decrease in September as compared to the previous year, and the incidence now appears to be declining somewhat more rapidly than it did during the same period of 1945.

Dr. Albert P. Knight, Pediatrician, arrived and reported for duty.

## Typhus

Representatives from the Ministries of Welfare, Education and Transportation, Japan Medical Association and the Japan Women's Medical Association, attended a conference on the anti-Typhus Campaign. The purpose of the conference was to formulate policies, coordinate media and prepare definite plans well in advance of the danger season for typhus.

## Insect and Rodent Control

A moving-picture on flies and fly control, sponsored by the Ministry of Education and intended for use in schools, was previewed. The technical production is excellent and wide-spread distribution of this film will be a factor of considerable value for public education in sanitation.

## Venereal Disease Control

The Venereal Disease Control Officer in the Welfare Ministry, was directed to initiate information and educational material for the public and distribute it through the prefectures. He is also in the process of gathering information from his prefectural venereal disease control officers which will show what personnel and public facilities are available for a national program.

## Sanitation

A conference was held with a representative of the Welfare Ministry and

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the Chief of the Section of Water Supply, Tokyo Municipality, on city water supplies. Chlorination of water supplies was discussed. It was brought out that the present production of chlorine will be cut in half, the total possible production as much as 80% by removal and conversion of plants by the reparations commission.

The excessive chlorination (2 p.p.m.) of civilian supplies by the Army (Eighth Army Engineering Section) was discussed. So far chlorine from the States has been made available for this purpose, and will remain so for approximately the next six months. After an inspection of six of the largest filter plants (82% of the Tokyo supply) it is apparent that the excess chlorination is necessary, at least until such time as all major breaks and leaks in the distribution system have been repaired and a constant pressure can be maintained on the system at all times. There is also the danger of faulty operation at the plant due to lack of trained personnel, insufficient supplies, particularly aluminum sulphate, and war damage to the physical equipment.

#### Inspections

Tokyo area water works installations were inspected, in company with representatives from the Tokyo Area Engineer's Office, the Office of the Surgeon, Eighth Army, and the Tokyo water commission. The inspection concerned (1) the operational procedure and (2) the chlorine residuals with the idea of approving the Tokyo supply for use by the troops without further treatment. One hundred fifty sampling stations are established where chlorine residual tests are made daily by the civilian employees and weekly by the army. Bacteriological samples are also taken from these stations weekly. So far the sampling indicates that the supply better than passes

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the U. S. Treasury standards for drinking water. The following installations were visited:

Kanamachi - Filter Plant	Udawa	- Well Pumping Station
Hongo - Reservoir	Chofu	- Filter Plant
Yodobashi - Filter Plant	Tamagawa	- Filter Plant
Suginami - Filter Plant	Lower-Kinuta - Filter Plant	

## SECTION VIII

### CONSULTANTS

#### Nutrition Surveys

Data on food consumption is not entirely complete because of the need for checking the records by the Ministry of Health and Welfare before they are reported. The results on the nutrient consumed in the four cities other than Tokyo-surveyed in February and May are as follows:

Average nutrients in grams and calories per capita, per day from nutrition surveys in Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka, Japan.

	February 1946	May 1946	August 1946
Adult Male Units	0.865	0.823	0.824
Protein			
Animal	15.6	17.0	10.0
Vegetable	45.0	41.1	44.5
Total	60.6	58.1	54.5
Calories			
Ration	1092	1128	910
Free Market	443	385	458
Home Production	53	49	110
Gift	89	41	48
Total	1677	1603	1526

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General

Discussions were held with representatives of the Economic Stabilization Board and the Ministry of Health and Welfare on the function of a National Nutrition Council in relation to the Economic Stabilization Board.

The fourth set of nutrition surveys will take place in late October and November in the cities of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kure, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kanazawa at Matsuyawa and in prefectures of Gunma, Tochigi, Ibaragi, Saitama, Tokyo, Chiba, Kanazawa, Shiga, Fukuoka, Sagi, Kurnamoto, Hokkaido, Iwate, Miyaga, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Ehime and Kochi. It is desirable that Military Government Officers, particularly Medical Officers, observe the surveys and thus indicate official recognition of their importance. The dates of surveys may be obtained from the Japanese Chiefs of Health Sections.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDUM TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 440 (11 Oct 46)PH&W, (SCAPIN-1261), subject: Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes.

AG 44 (11 Oct 46)PH 11 October 1946, subject: Information of General Application pertaining to Memorandum Number ( CAPIN-1261), 11 October 1946, subject: "Production and Distribution of Supplies and Equipment for Disease Control Purposes", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

*Crawford F. Sams*

CRAWFORD F. SAMS  
Colonel, Medical Corps  
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section.

2 Incls:

- #1- Communicable Disease Report for week ending 28 September 1946.
- #2- Venereal Disease Report for week ending 21 September 1946.

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Inclosures missing

